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nified, and above personal abuse.

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derfully Carried Out."

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the representation of the productions of

our great artists has always been recog-

nized, and many attempts have been made

to meet the want. The successive failures

which so invariably followed each attempt

in this country to establish an art journal,

did not prove the indifference of the

people of America to the claim of high

art. So soon as a proper appreciation of

the want and an ability to meet it were

shown, the public at once rallied with

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was a great artistic and commercial tri-

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collection of pictures, the rarest specimens

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though each succeeding number affords a

fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value

and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most

appreciated after it is bound up at the

close of the year. While other publica-

tions may claim superior cheapness, as

compared with rivals of a similar class,

THE ALDINE is a unique and original

conception—alone and unapproached—

absolutely without competition in price or

character. The possessor of a complete

volume can not duplicate the quantity of

fine paper and engravings in any other

shape or number of volumes for ten times

its cost; and then, there is, the chrono-

side!

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The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage tells that

his own Newfoundland dog (the finest in

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ral, no one who sees this premium

chromo will have the slightest fear of being

bitten.

Besides the chromo, every advance

subscriber to THE ALDINE for 1875 is

constituted a member, and entitled to all

the privileges of.

THE VOICE OF THE OLD LEADERS.

WORDS OF WARNING FROM WEN-

DELL PHILLIPS AND WILLIAM

LYDD GARRISON.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

To the Editor of the Boston Daily Ad-

vertiser:

Will you allow me space in your

columns to record my protest against

the civil-rights bill which has passed

the Senate and awaits the action of

the House of Representatives? My

chief objection is that it sanctions

separate schools for whites and

blacks.

Such a sanction given by national

law to caste is a surrender of the

principle for which the war was

waged, and which men supposed

was guaranteed beyond dispute or

peril by the national victory.

It is idle to enact that both races

shall, in separate schools, enjoy

"equal educational privileges in all

respects." "The thing is impos-

sible.

Look at this plan in the light of

common sense and practical life.

Will you build and maintain a

school in each school district, and

thus almost double the cost of the

system? Unless you do so the re-

sult will be gross inequality. The

colored people do not always live all

in the same quarter. The law has

no right to compel them to do so.

If, therefore, you furnish schools

for negroes only in one or two dis-

tricts of the town it will be gross

hardship and inequality. Each

white child attends the school near-

est his house. The child thus saves

weary walking, exposure to danger

in traversing the length of our

crowded city streets, and, even dur-

ing inclement weather, is hardly

ever prevented reaching school. If

you open schools for colored child-

ren only in a few districts, some

young children must have the toil

and risk of travelling long distances

The Louisianian.

G. T. RUBY, Editor.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1875.

All letters on business connected with this paper should be addressed to H. A. CORBIN, Business Manager.

New Orleans, Feb. 28, 1874.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the correctness of communications.

The visit during the week of the Hon. Fred'k Douglass, Robert Purvis and other leading men at the National Capitol on prominent Republican Senators for the seating of Senator Pinchback, and against any attempted compromise movement here at Gov. Pinchback's expense, demonstrates a stronger power than his constituents of Louisiana, loyal as they are to their national representative, in his behalf. The cause of Senator Pinchback has gone to the nation. It is that of the nine hundred thousand freemen and voters of the country; and they do not intend an injustice shall be done him without protest or nobly redressing the wrong. It is this potent fact which will determine the issue. We doubt not the seating of Senator Pinchback, for the best men of the nation, the integrity and loyalty of the Union, and the people are with him.

PERSONAL.

Professor John M. Langston, Acting President of Howard University, Washington, D. C., has recently expressed his assent to the provisions of the present emancipated and abortive civil rights' bill now proposed for passage in the House of Congress; in doing which Mr. Langston has subjected himself to the sharp criticism and reprobation of the *Pacific Appeal*, *American Citizen*, *Progressive American* and other leading journals conducted by colored men in various parts of the country. The professor has evidently his hands full in the attempt to set himself right upon so important a question.

Senator Merrimon of North Carolina, one of the great Democratic lights in the U. S. Senate, is an ex-Methodist preacher of rather dubious character. According to the *National Republican* Mr. Merrimon is demonstrated as "a merciless persecutor of Union soldiers" whom Gen. Canby had to relieve from prison by military order, where these soldiers had been consigned by Merrimon as superior court judge. He is proved a participant in and drafter of an appropriation bill securing fraudulently a large sum of money from the State of North Carolina, and to have received sundry large presents, a fine house, a great diamond breast pin and a large sum of money from a leading lobbyist, named Swenson, afterwards convicted and now undergoing punishment in that State. All of which places the great Merrimon, opposer of the Civil Rights' Bill and fagelman of the Democracy in the Senate, in no enviable light.

Among the pupils at the Musical Conservatory of Berlin are two Cuban negroes, Jose Julian and Nicolas Jimenez; both of whom are received in the best of society, are pronounced gifted with marked musical abilities; and, though black in complexion, excite no more comment than other students in their intercourse with the Berlinians.

Mr. Henry A. Gorbin, our publisher, has experienced a sad affliction in the loss of an honored father who died at Cincinnati last Saturday. Learning by telegraph of his affliction Mr. Gorbin at once arranged his departure to pay the last sad rites of sepulture to a beloved and until then only surviving parent. He will probably be absent from the city a fortnight.

Hon. Fred. Douglass is called "the tan-colored lion with the white mane."

Johnson elected to the U. S. Senate from Tennessee is the only ex-President now living. It is conjectured that in his anxiety for "the constitution" and "his policy" a predisposition for the bottle may not permit his enjoyment of the coveted Senatorial niche.

Our correspondents F. C. Long, Augusta, Ga., and S. W. Smith, of La., have our thanks for their communications. We could not use them as they were written on both sides of their paper. Our friend Hinton of Indianapolis has also our thanks for a like courtesy, and we regret our overcrowded columns preclude its publication.

AT LAST.

A Republican Congress chosen on the great electoral tidal wave of 1872, pledged and consecrated to the grand measures of freedom and justice growing out of the Constitutional Amendments and required legislation, has halted and vacillated for two years on the securing of the most important feature of the party platform, the supplementary civil rights bill; thus contributing to the insecurity and disorder in the South and bringing into contempt and ridicule the national authority and its laws. The devotion and great ability of Chas. Sumner and his dying bequest for the passage of the bill secured its adoption in the Senate. That body in the death of its noble associate seeming to receive in part the mantle of his zeal, and as statesmen passing the measure intact as it came from and was desired by the lamented Sumner. With this obtained last winter, it was conjectured the House would speedily determine the wisdom and foresight of the Senate and secure the measure. But unfortunately we were doomed to disappointment; Phelps, Senar, Butler of Tennessee and other assumed Republicans of that stamp proving recreant to their faith and the Republican platform and uniting with the Democracy in its attempted defeat. Delayed and thrust over to the ensuing session, the Senate Civil Rights Bill came up for passage this winter and lo, the House Judiciary Committee, disturbed and alarmed at the country's rebuke for their own and the Republican party's short comings, at the Fall elections, presented an emasculated and disreputable measure as a substitute for Mr. Sumner's desired bill and asked its passage. Here the Democracy, jubilant at recent triumphs and confident of continued success came unwittingly to the aid of justice, and opposing through the same persistent endeavors the obtaining of so delusive a civil rights enactment have at last aroused a sluggish Congress to its duty, and we are to-day greeted with the gratifying assurance that Mr. Butler of Massachusetts, as chairman of the judiciary committee, has again restored the Senate civil rights bill and the Republican majority will force its passage. Mr. Phillips in his recent decisive utterance in protest of the heretofore proposed House bill, said: "The men and women who once shook the nation are not yet dead, and their disciples born of the war, are young and eager spirits. The spirit of Sumner's death-bed is still marching on even if the men who stood around it do betray him." Conscious of this, and the fearful menace to national integrity and the Union contained in the attitude of the South at present, and that "the North will not quietly yield what it has bought with so much precious blood—a clean statute book," Congress is at last awake; impressed with its duties and unperformed obligations and determined now in the few remaining days of the session to achieve them. God grant its present position may be retained and right and justice triumph!

Conscious of the fearful significance the testimony taken before the present Congressional Committee will have upon Congress and the country in its perusal, the *Bulletin* has already begun to cast mud at the Republican members of the committee, taking pains to read Judge Hoar and Mr. Fry, in particular, a lecture as to their examination of White League witnesses and their answers; in which, besides the menace, our Gravier street contemporary knows so well how to use, an appeal is threatened to "the American people," before whom we take it fair minded, honest gentlemen, like those of the committee, will take pride in going.

The *Elevator* (San Francisco) of the 28th ult. has the following significant paragraph:

"WANTED.—A National organ at the Federal Capital. A good paper in Washington of Republican principles, devoted to the interest of our race, and conducted by a man of judgment and experience who would avoid the scisms and petty jealousies which exist there, would receive liberal support."

UNFAIR AND UNTRUE.

The Hon. J. C. Moncure and his Conservative White League associates, who have testified before the Congressional Committee during the past week, have each and all expressed their surprise at the general understanding of the spirit, purpose, and acts of the League and its malignant and bloody service. According to them the colored citizen never has been coerced, never was beaten, maltreated, whipped, shot, or hung; and the unconscionable people, black men and women, who have suffered from White League assaults and depredations were not known to the witnesses; or if they were, deserved their fate because they trusted in and had kind feelings for white Republicans of Northern rearing, yept "carpet baggers." Mr. Moncure's assertion that the virtue of our colored women is frail, may, from his observation or knowledge be correct; but if so, the answer is that the slavery, himself and others imposed, produced whatever laxity of morals he narrates. Tie a man's hands and feet, throw him in the river, and then expect him to swim would be to attend an impossibility; and yet, with his knowledge of a class denied all efforts hitherto for womanly virtue and protection, by a relentless system for which he and his companions are responsible, Mr. Moncure makes a bald statement which our knowledge demonstrates as untrue in the main. Slavery, the war, and the attendant demoralization, always a part of society in all its stages in the South, has caused a wonderful degree of laxity among those of both races during these past ten years. But we know that virtue, fair fame and a good name are as common to black as white faces in our State; and that the absence of that ruthless system of concubinage heretofore common, as a part of slavery in Louisiana, has perhaps occasioned a statement which in any sense, compared with a just estimate of the entire people, is not true. With no desire to obtrude an unpleasant subject upon our readers, justice compels us to state that, statistics examined, the laxity of morals of which Mr. Moncure complains will be found to-day in Louisiana neither confined to the class he has mentioned nor in excess of others to whose friends the mantle of shame will more speedily come in its consideration.

The utterances of Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison published on our first page need no additional comment from us. Obeying the scriptural injunction of "remembering those in bonds as bound with them," these veteran abolitionists and defenders of Right and Justice have each spoken upon the vital questions affecting so nearly the interests of colored citizens and the integrity of the government, from the standpoint of those who suffer and whose rights are jeopardized. Clearly and incisively so laying bare the deformities and hideous characteristics of caste and rebellion that "he who runs may read." In his statement of the civil rights bill Mr. Phillips errs slightly in this, that the Senate Bill passed last Winter contains any clause for separate schools. It does not; it is in every respect the bill which Chas. Sumner endorsed and pressed for passage, the desired concomitant to the Constitutional Amendments. What the House proposes now to pass is simply such a bill as Mr. Phillips discusses, putting aside the Senate Bill for that purpose.

Wm. Walter Phelps, the defeated member of Congress from New Jersey, whose opposition to the civil rights' bill and general dough facedness lost him in a Republican district the votes of every colored citizen, has, since making his partisan report of affairs here, been the recipient of such delicate attentions from prominent White Leaguers that, it is stated, he, Phelps, seriously thinks of becoming the candidate of that party for President.

In its knowledge of State Senatorial rings and what they require, the *Pionyeer* asserts itself an adept in the "third house," and as such will no doubt have, if not already possessing, strong persuasive powers in shaping legislation.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The following proposed amendments to our State Constitution have been submitted by Senator Brewster, and on second reading referred to the Committee on Judiciary, who, it is understood, will report favorably for their passage in the Senate:

No. 1.—The General Assembly shall not grant, establish, or confirm any monopoly or give special privileges to any person or company.

2.—The expenses of the General Assembly shall not exceed two hundred thousand dollars for each session.

3.—No bill shall become a law unless on its final passage the vote be taken by yeas and nays; the names of those voting for and against the same to be entered on the journal, and a majority of the members present in each House be recorded thereon as voting in its favor.

4.—No person shall be eligible to the office of Parish Judge who is not a citizen of the United States, over the age of twenty-five years, and who shall have resided in the State and practiced law therein for at least two years next preceding his election.

Of these proposed amendments number one is an excellent provision, and we trust will be adopted. The intention of the provisions of number two is good, but it does not go far enough. New York and two or three Western States, and we believe Mississippi, have adopted the praiseworthy practice of paying their legislators an annual salary. In the Empire State fifteen hundred dollars is, we believe, the annual stipend. Mississippi gives her legislators five hundred dollars. In this State the sessions are constitutionally restricted to sixty days, and yet the expense of legislation has been very large, quite or more than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. Now the proposed amendment would remedy that; but it should define and prescribe the amount each Legislature may use. For instance the members should be paid a yearly salary, five hundred dollars and mileage, with a contingent expense fund never to exceed forty thousand dollars a session, the cost of refitting capitol or other unusual expenses excepted. With such a provision a great and needed reform would be obtained and an admirable feature adopted in the constitution. Number three is unobjectionable and should have been a required provision long since in the organic law.

Number four is unnecessary, we take it for the reason that no person who is not a citizen of the United States is eligible to the office of parish judge. The defining of the age when a citizen may thus serve, or his continued residence in the State as also his legal practice are all provisions objectionable to the proper rights of the sovereign, who intelligently should determine his choice of a magistrate from among his fellow-citizens without such attempted prescription. In other respects the proposed amendments are proper and we have no doubt will be favorably considered by the Senate.

A very instructive lesson is given in the New Testament of the Savior's having been taken to a high mountain and there shown by Satan the beauties of a world the demon did not possess, but which he offered to give, if Jesus would worship him. Thus the attempted compromise talked of by a half dozen Republican leaders and officials and a like number of Democrats or Conservatives—whichever name they please—within the week. Neither party were competent to determine that which they both sought, the possession of office and influence at somebody else, or the representatives of the law abiding and loyal people's expense. In other words both sought to secure the others influence and control of that which both know neither are competent to determine. It was the repetition of temptation; but the tempted are in this instance the people who understand thoroughly the attempted game and will not be deceived.

A Mr. Texada of Rapides parish, who testified before the Congressional Committee on Thursday, gives the White League opinion that "the Grant parish massacre was in the interest of civilization."

Apropos of the feeling the Hon. Fred'k Douglass has expressed relative to Senator Pinchback is the following from the Lexington (Ky.) *American Citizen* of the 30th ult.:

"Upon the admission of Mr. Pinchback to his seat in the Senate as a duly elected member, and the granting of full civil rights to colored Americans, rests the future success of the hitherto dominant Republican party. Upon these measures of simple justice the party will sink or swim in 1876. The premonitions of the late elections are noteworthy and a beacon."

"There is no tenable ground left the opposers of Senator Pinchback's admission, and now, as in the case of the civil rights bill, they resort to the means of 'dodging.' This was the case at a late committee meeting; but there is hope of a spark of conscience left the Congress, and his admission will be granted without the improbable interposition of a Fee-Mail. Not to speak of Mr. Pinchback's nobility and devotion to the Republican party, the ignoring of his just claim to the Senate of the United States would be a blow struck at the political rights of the four million who it would appear need not be of the Republican party no longer, though not necessarily, by any means, Democrats."

The *Pacific Appeal* (San Francisco) upon the same subject says: "the admission of Senator Pinchback to the United States Senate can be no longer delayed. In the face of the sentiment of the entire colored American people the Senate dare not trifle in his recognition."

The *Sugar Planter* says: "We were somewhat hasty in our last issue in stating that Gov. Pinchback had taken his seat in the United States Senate. The truthful telegraph gave us the information and we relied upon it. Gov. Pinchback has not been accorded his seat, although his credentials have been referred to the usual committee for a report thereon. Common rumor has it that no report will be made this session and that Gov. Pinchback, in disgust, has gone North. What all this trifling means, time will surely develop, and we anticipate the result by stating that personal feelings actuate a certain number of Republican Senators and they are determined he shall not be seated if within their power to prevent it. Further information has it, reliable or unreliable, that a compromise has been effected between those favoring and opposing the claim of Gov. Pinchback by which Gov. Kellogg shall be sustained in power and the Senatorial claimant denied his seat. This we give for what it is worth and our readers can ponder the matter to their own satisfaction either way. Should the report have a stable foundation there will be a speedy day of retribution for those who deprive a man of his rights simply because he is personally objectionable."

A precedent is here established that may one day work irreparable injury to the country at large. A Congressman or a Senator may hereafter be denied his seat simply upon personal or political grounds whenever the dominant party in Congress thinks proper so to do. If one party can assume so much, assuredly the other can do the same, and the people be denied the right of sending whom they please to represent them in the national councils."

According to Mr. Hunter, editor of the *Alexandria Caucasian*, in his testimony before the committee, "the people"—White League—did not believe that a new election under Federal auspices "would be fairly conducted, and they preferred any officer other than Gen. Sheridan."

The *Republic* for January is, as usual, replete with political and general information. The President's Message and accompanying official documents are published in full in an appendix of thirty-five pages. "Louisiana—The South—Its Cause and the Remedy;" "Our Internal Commerce;" "Practical Art—Education for Mechanics;" "The Question at Issue; Doings in Congress;" "Sheridan in Louisiana;" "Executive and Departmental Doings," etc. Issued monthly at Washington, D. C., at \$2 a year, including postage, the *Republic* will be found in every essential desirable for public information and service.

STAUD.—A feature of Staud, the now widely known newsdealer at Goldthwaite's Book store, no. 69 Canal st. is the large number of law books and law reports from 1804 to the present time he keeps on hand. Not content with books by all the old English and French authors, and miscellaneous works, as also the magazines and newspapers of the day; Staud sells the largest and most complete law depository of the city and challenges the public and legal profession to their purchase.

Even the war and its great results, the freedom and enfranchisement of toiling millions, else abject and brutish slaves, has not demonstrated the grandeur of John Brown's life and his glorious death so strongly to our mind as does the following paragraph culled from an editorial in the New York *Herald* concerning "Old John Brown." Who will not believe after this, "the good that men do does live after them?"

"There were few of those who were parties to the affair, we fancy who imagined when they saw the body of this strange, brave old man in the hands of a cruel fate that his name was to outlive so many more splendid names, and his death should be a transcendent epoch in our history. John Brown has become a sentiment in American history and will be remembered as we remember Brutus, and Rienzi and Savonarola." He was the culmination of an idea that for twenty years had been growing into mighty being in the Northern States. Poets, orators, rhetoricians, had passionately assailed slavery as the crime of the age, the stain upon our flag, the injustice to liberty, the crime of modern civilization the emblem of American shame. John Brown struck it with his sword, and although he fell in the encounter his memory lived. And when the war came—the unnecessary war of ambition and empire inspired by Jefferson Davis and his associates—this memory became a legend and the hundreds of thousands who swept into Virginia on their errand of strife had no cry more stirring to their souls than that while the body of the condemned fanatic was mouldering in the grave his soul was marching on. It marched on, carrying with it the hesitating Lincoln, the reluctant Seward, the timid conservatism of the North, until it animated the war and made the battle for the union the battle for emancipation. It was won—at how terrible and dreary a cost we dare not say. But it was the soul of John Brown that won it, that signed the proclamation of emancipation, and accepted the surrender of Lee at Appomattox.

"Thus it is that the children of those who stone the prophets build monuments to their memory!"

State House Sketches.

HON. A. P. DUMONT, State Senator from the Fifth District comprising the parishes of Orleans, right bank, and Flagamine, was born in the last named parish November 30, 1845. As his name denotes, he is of French revolutionary stock, one of his ancestors on his father's side having been a distinguished French general. The subject of our sketch was reared in New Orleans until the age of eleven years, when he went to Mexico, where he remained and was educated. Travelling extensively through that country, and during the last two or three years of his residence there an owner of real estate and engaged in the business of a distiller, the revolutionary character of the country and constant requests of friends at home finally induced him to leave, returning via El Paso, Texas, in 1866.

Here his young adventurous spirit, charmed with the salubrity of the climate, retained him a year; whence he came to New Orleans. Shortly afterwards employed in the customs service of the government, his knowledge of Texas and Mexico gave him the performance of delicate duties connected with the revenue service which took him to the Lone Star State on a visit of several months in 1868. The following year as a resident of Algiers he organized the Metropolitan police there, being among the very few, during the troubles and murderous assaults of that period, to retain his command and remain in service. In 1871, he was elected Recorder of Algiers, remaining in office eighteen months. Subsequently he was appointed to the office of Examiner in the U. S. Customs service, and in 1872 was elected to the House of Representatives. Last year by a large majority, after a heated canvass, he was elected to the State Senate. During the insurrection of Sept. 14th Senator Dumont was Colonel in command of the State militia force at the State House and was the last to surrender to superior force on the morning of the

15th of that month. Marching out of the building with his few men he was courteously received by the officer in command of the insurgents and taken to their headquarters in the neighborhood of Julia street. While on his way thither an excited White Leaguer who thought, doubtless, a shot at a surrendered opponent was a safe and harmless affair, blazed away at Col. Dumont's back; fortunately the brave man who had him in charge arrested the cowardly would be assassin and saved the life of their prisoner. In personal appearance Senator Dumont is about five feet ten inches in height, reddish, fair complexion and light hair and whiskers, with soldierly port and bearing. Brave and conscientious in his views and of enlightened, liberal ideas, he is a sound Republican, identified thoroughly with every measure most conducive to the State's welfare and the interests of his people.

HON. C. F. HUNSAKER, of St. James Parish, was born in Kentucky in 1839, where his parents lived until he was about fifteen years of age when they moved to Texas. Educated in the Kentucky Military Institute, and subsequently a graduate of the New Orleans Law School, studying under Attorney General Fields, Judge Hunsaker is a lawyer of excellent attainments. During the war and up to the year 1869 he lived in Galveston, Texas, where he enjoyed a quite extensive practice in his profession. Becoming identified with reconstruction, from sympathy for and aid to the colored citizen in the establishment of his new duties as a voter, Mr. Hunsaker returned to Louisiana in '69, and settling in St. James parish as a planter and journalist became ultimately Parish Judge, under appointment of Gov. Warmoth, and afterwards State Senator. In 1872 he entered the Liberal Republican movement, believing then as he has since stated, that the professions of the Greeley Democracy were sincere. Discovering his error, in his retention of Republican principles he went out from the camp of the Philistines, and returning again to the true fold was welcomed as a lost sheep from the house of the unbelieving.

Earliest and praiseworthy in his manner; of large sympathy and generous habits, Judge Hunsaker is popular with his colleagues and constituents. As a speaker he is forcible and clear in delivery with a direct method of putting his case sure to impress the hearer. Of medium height with a rotund and ample person, like those which Julius Caesar so well commended, he seems "as proper man as ever trod upon man's leather." Chairman of several important House committees and with an excellent capacity for leadership, we doubt not General Hunsaker will be found exerting large influence to this end.

HON. W. F. SOUTHWARD, Representative of Ouachita parish, was born in Virginia in 1843. Educated at Iberia College, Ohio, he received a thorough scientific course. After graduation he taught school in Canada for five years, during which time he established decided reputation as an educationalist. Coming to Louisiana in 1871 Mr. Southard at once engaged in teaching in Ouachita. Here for two years he performed valiant service against the cohorts of ignorance in the cause of education; when, against his personal inclinations, a grateful constituency insisted on his acceptance of a seat in the Legislature; elected to the House by a very large majority in 1872, he was reelected last year by a yet larger vote, having scarcely a no opposition. Unassuming and modest in manner, a clear-headed thinker and practical man, of education and experience, Mr. Southard proves an efficient member. He seldom makes speeches on the floor, preferring the capable and efficient service of the committee room and true legislation. He is of medium height, yellow complexion, dark hair and eyes, and were it not for his confirmed bachelor inclination might be deemed "a good catch" among the ladies. As it is our Ouachita Legislator seems proof against all the batteries of the ladies.

HON. E. D. WHITNEY, Senator from the Sixteenth District

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WHITNEY,
Sixteenth District

comprising the parishes of Tensas and Franklin was born in Michigan in 1840. Enlisting as a private at the outbreak of the war he came to Louisiana in the 12th Wisconsin Regiment as a captain in 1863. Here he remained and was mustered out of service. In 1866 he went to Tensas parish and there located, buying a large plantation. By his upright dealings and kindness of manner to the freedmen Capt. Whitney found his plantation investment a success. With reconstruction came duties as a citizen of his adopted State, which the ex-Union soldier assumed as readily as he did his musket in national defence. The parish of Tensas required an efficient, capable and brave man as sheriff; and Capt. Whitney, after much solicitation consenting to serve, was elected. For two years he filled the office to the satisfaction of all good citizens. In 1872 he was elected Parish Judge and while on the bench, a vacancy occurring the following year in the Senatorial representation of the district by the expulsion of Robert Worrall, Capt. Whitney was elected to fill the unexpired term. Straightforward and direct in his public as private acts, with a soldier's blunt and perspicacity at reaching a solution to the vexed questions which the new rebellion would create; Senator Whitney has never faltered in his allegiance to Republican principles, or been untrue to the measures consequent to reconstruction. He is a worthy Republican and upright representative of his constituency. Appreciating to the full the duties and responsibilities of every free citizen who would live in Louisiana, without the padlock on his mouth or the fetters on his limbs which a perverted public and social, disloyal, sentiment would impose, he assumed his present duties; relinquishing the comforts and contentment occupation with his duties as a large and successful planter afford and accepting the cares of public life. Of genial presence, medium size, fair and ruddy complexion, eyes speaking generosity and a brave spirit inviting scrutiny, Senator Whitney honorably represents the Tensas of new comers whom White League hate and rebellious spirits so much abhor.

HON. T. T. ALLAIN.

Senator from the district comprising the parishes of West Baton Rouge and Iberia, was born on an Australian plantation, in the first named parish, in 1846. Reared in slavery he yet experienced the best side of the "peculiar institution" in the being a family servant and of identity with those who claimed possession in his person his treatment was favored and kind. When quite young he accompanied his master Sosthenes Allain, himself one of the most polished and educated gentlemen of the old regime in Louisiana, on an extended trip through Europe, visiting France, Spain, the continent and England, and spending the years 1856, '57 and '58 therein. Young Allain, gifted with a bright and active mind and more than ordinary perceptive powers used the opportunities within his scope favorably; taking care to store his mind with such knowledge as was attainable to his tender years and proscribed status. He was subsequently over a goodly portion of the United States in company with his master, and after the war and freedom, went to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he obtained a fair education. Distinguished especially, a rising and promising young gentleman among his constituents in West Baton Rouge, the year 1870 found him a candidate and successful choice of the people for Representative to the Legislature. The manipulations of powers that then existed deprived him of his seat. He was again nominated and elected in 1872, in which Legislature his ability and talents gave him special prominence. He was for some time during the sessions Acting Speaker pro tem. Was such during the session of Senator Pinchback to the United States Senate, and was during the memorable four days of the passage of the Funding Bill chairman of the House Committee of the Whole in secretment of its adoption. In 1873 Mr. Allain was prominent in the Unification move-

ment inducted by General Beauregard and other Southern leaders, and did what he could with other prominent colored gentlemen to bring about some beneficial result. The failure of this movement, yet destined to prove the only true solution to the difficulties of good government of law, order, peace and security here was not owing to any lack of effort by Mr. Allain. He was active and untiring for its success. In the campaign of last year 1874, he was elected to the Senate, by a large and handsome majority over an opposition within his own party ranks, and direct political opponents. Nearly six feet in height, a portly person and round, genial face overflowing with good feeling, the impression Senator Allain creates is always pleasing. In manner he is peculiarly Louisianaian a combination of French and native graces, which marks the Creole whether "plain" or "mixed" as a distinctive American class. Married, and happy possessor of a charming family there seems no reason why Senator Allain's future politically and otherwise should not be bright with hope and promise.

The West Baton Rouge Sugar Planter, for directness of purpose and clear, incisive Republicanism, attesting the loyal spirit and integrity of its management and editor, is unexcelled by any of its contemporaries in the State. We have had occasion frequently, both during the political campaign of last Fall and since, to commend the general excellence of that journal. We add now directly our warm encomiums for the healthful Republican spirit evinced by our confrere Hyams in the columns of his ably conducted paper.

The *Aldine* for February, 1875, No. 14 of the current series of that magazine, is in every respect a delightful number. Always, this delightful serial is replete with the excellence and taste of its artistic designs. The January number gave us cause to fear that in its superb beauty of drawings and rare excellence it would not be equalled in the succeeding magazine. But "excelsior" is the motto of the *Aldine* publishing company. "Keeping the Peace," a dog picture by Peter Moran, very worthily opens the number. "Views of the Conemaugh by the late John A. Howe, exhibit the great skill and peculiar ability of that artist, rock, tree and water elaborations being as graphically reproduced as in the original paintings. "Two Pleasant Occupations" and "The Fortunate Moment" are two companion pictures after Radaux, pleasantly telling the conclusion of a rural love story in drawings heretofore exhibited in the *Aldine*.

"Hunting the Stag" is a fine picture, and the gems, one showing two girls rolling about in the excess of youth and health on the summer grass, and the others views of oddly beautiful Peterborough Cathedral make up the art contents of the number.

The literature, meanwhile, quite keeps pace with the pictures, in excellence and variety. The leading paper, in many regards, is what promises to be the first of a series, called "Secret Facts in History," by Walter Pleydell Earle, of London—the opening paper dealing somewhat startlingly with the question: "Who was the Real Lady Macbeth? Such a series of papers may make a more attractive feature in the *Aldine* than even the publishers know. The editor once more airs his conservatism in a leader: "Letting Things Alone: A Lost Art of the Present," over which there will probably be nearly as many conflicting views as readers while the subject is certainly worthy of the thoughts thus excited. "Mignon's Baby," a short sketch by Mrs. M. F. Butts, is singularly pure and sweet, even for the theme; and "The Painter's Mantle," by Alice D. Wilde, "Vestiges of Summer," by Jenny Burr; "About Weeds," by W. W. Bailey; "Charles Sumner's Art Legacy," by Earl Marble; a very quaint and enjoyable continuation of the serial story, "Lost Lillian Bracy"; and papers on Music, Art, and Literature, make up a full justification of our charge of "infinite variety." Of rhymes, there is equal variety in a poem somewhat

long and full of odd interest, "My Early Bird," by Henry Morford; "Questioning the New Year (something that many persons are doing, just now)," by Mary D. Brice; "Songs in Sleep," by Wm. C. Richards; "The New and the Old," by Etta Rogers; and "A Midwinter Serenade," by D. L. Paine. The opinion is worth repeating, that the *Aldine* in this new issue well keeps up to the standard of January; and no higher praise is needed.

The *Aldine* Company has determined to establish an Art Union, similar to the well known Art Union in England, and distribute its works of art, both sculpture and paintings, which are constantly collecting, among its subscribers. Art premiums, valued at \$2,500, will be distributed among each series of 5,000 subscribers. Subscription tickets, at \$6 each, entitle the holder to the *Aldine* for a year, to the new chromo, and to a ticket in the distribution of art premiums. The *Aldine* Company, publishers, No 58 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Do we, mad as we all are after riches, hear often enough from the pulpit the spirit of those words in which Dean Swift, in his epitaph on the affluent and profligate Colonel Chartre, announces the small esteem of wealth in the eyes of God, from the fact of his thus lavishing it upon the meanest and lowest of his creatures!—*Whipple*.

ONLY AN OHIO MAN.—Among the railway travelers eating dinner at a hotel near the Central depot yesterday was a chap from Fayette, Ohio, who hoisted in meat, and potato and bread as if he had been a week without eating. A second cup of coffee was brought him, and in his hurry he picked it up and took a large swallow. It was considerably hotter than pepper and in his excitement the Buckeye opened his mouth and shot the liquid across the table against a young man's shirt bosom.

"Gosh—woop—hot—beg pardon—and blazes!" he exclaimed, reaching after water.

"You are a hog, sir!" replied the young man "a regular hog!"

"I am, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

"And I've got bristles?"

"Yes, you have."

"And I grunt?"

"Yes, sir."

"Stranger," said the Buckeye as he reached across after another slapjack, "Stranger, I'm not a hog—I'm only an Ohio man, bound for Lansing."—*Detroit Free Press*.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE, FOURTH WARD RADICAL CLUB.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Almighty Disposer of events to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed fellow-member and co-worker, WILLIAM WEEKS; and

Whereas, The intimate relations long held by the deceased with the residents of the State of Louisiana, and more especially the Parish of Orleans, render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his services as a good citizen and his merits as a man; therefore

Be it resolved, That we, the members of the Fourth Ward Radical Republican Central Club, deplore the loss of so worthy a member and friend whose zeal was unsurpassed and heart none more true;

Be it resolved, That this hall be draped in mourning, and that its members wear a badge of mourning for thirty days;

Be it further resolved, That while we mourn this sad loss, we sympathize with the family and relations of the deceased in the loss of so worthy a husband, son, father and brother;

Be it further resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the President, to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be published in the New Orleans Republican and LOUISIANIAN.

(Signed) R. C. HOWARD.

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Legislative Standing Committees.

SENATE.

Judiciary—Brewster, Dumont and Twitchell.

Finance—Wharton, Herwig, Twitchell and Masicot.

Militia—Detiege, Alexander and Crozier.

Enrollment and Engraving—Masicot, Blunt, Herwig, Allain, Anderson, Stamps and Harper.

On Claims—Stamps, Whitney, Cago, Alexander and Harper.

On Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—Breaux, Landry and Pollard.

On Public Education—Brewster, Burch, Saller, Harper, Kelso and Weber.

On Printing—Blackburn, Gla, Weber, Burch, and Kelso.

On Banks and Banking—Alexander, Allain, Green and Gla.

On Auditing and Supervising the Expenses of the Senate—Herwig, Pollard, Breaux, Harper and Cago.

On Federal Relations—Landry, Whitney and Blunt.

On Penitentiary—Burch, Weber, Harper, Kelso and Chadbourn.

On Corporations and Parochial Affairs—Twitchell, Kelso, Harper, Herwig and Wharton.

On Charitable Institutions—Kelso, Breaux, Crozier, Allain.

On Public Lands and Levees—Chadbourn, Crozier, Twitchell and Blunt.

On Parks and Public Buildings—Cago, Twitchell, Harper, Anderson and Allain.

On Railroads and Internal Improvements—Sypher, Harper Herwig, Chadbourn and Anderson.

On Health and Quarantine—Weber, Detiege, Alexander and Gla.

On Libraries—Blunt, Green and Landry.

On Pensions—Crozier, Whitney, Blunt, Weber and Pollard.

On Drainage, Canals and Inland Navigation—Harper, Whitney, Cago, Stamps and Wharton.

On Retrenchment and Reform—Young, Brewster and Green.

On Elections—Allain, Weber, Blunt, Harper and Sypher.

On Metropolitan Police—Dumont, Alexander, Detiege and Stamps.

On Elections and Registration—Whitney, Crozier, Chadbourn, Gla and Landry.

On Appointment—Pollard, Greene, Gla, Brewster and Whitney.

HOUSE.

Committee on Elections and Qualifications—W. G. Lane, of East Baton Rouge, chairman; Hill, of Ascension; Baker, of Bossier; Baby, of Natchitoches; Parker, of Jefferson; Yorke, of Carroll. One vacancy.

Committee on Claims—J. Ross Stewart, of Tensas, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Poindexter, of Assumption; Triplet, of East Baton Rouge. Three vacancies.

Committee on Judiciary—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Pierson, of Natchitoches; Baker, of Bossier; Levesque, of Caddo; Dewees, of Red River. Two vacancies.

Committee on Ways and Means—C. W. Lowell, of Jefferson, chairman; Matthews, of Tensas; Carville, of Iberville; Thomas, of Bossier; Butler, of Ascension; Piles, of St. Mary. Three vacancies.

Committee on Militia—John De Lacey, of Rapides, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Souer, of Avoyelles; Demas, of St. John the Baptist; Hunsaker, of St. James; Ray, of East Feliciana. Three vacancies.

Committee on Internal Improvements—F. M. Grant, of Morehouse, chairman; Wright, of Terrebonne; Randall, of Concordia; Dickinson, of St. James. Three vacancies.

Committee on Corporations—J. S. Matthews, of Tensas, chairman; Marie, of Terrebonne; Conaughton, of Rapides; Matthews, of Tensas; Demas, of St. John the Baptist. Two vacancies.

Committee on Banks and Banking—S. R. Pile, of St. Mary, chairman; Guichard, of St. Bernard; Crawford, of Rapides; Souer, of Avoyelles. Three vacancies.

Committee on Public Education—L. W. Baker, of Bossier, chairman; Jourdain, of Orleans; Gracie, of Orleans; Woods, of West Baton Rouge; Wright, of Terrebonne; Keating, of Caddo. Three vacancies.

Committee on Enrollment—H. Demas, of St. John the Baptist, chairman; Triplet, of East Baton Rouge; Ray, of East Feliciana; Hubeau, of Jefferson; Honore, of Point Coupee; Guichard, of St. Bernard; Conaughton, of Rapides; Hunsaker, of St. James; Murrell, of Madison. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Printing—F. Marie, of Terrebonne, chairman; Souer, of Avoyelles; Wilson, of East Baton Rouge; Drury, of Assumption; Ridgely, of Concordia. Two vacancies.

Committee on Parochial Affairs—L. A. Snair, of Iberia, chairman; Baby, of Natchitoches; Davidson, of Iberville; Hill, of Ouachita; Parker, of Jefferson; Grant, of Morehouse; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Penitentiary—T. A. Woods, of West Baton Rouge, chairman; Wilson, of East Baton Rouge; Honore, of Point Coupee; Dixon, of St. James; Marie, of Terrebonne. Two vacancies.

Committee on Federal Relations—Chas. Sartain, of Carroll, chairman; Johnson, of De Soto; Sutton, of St. Mary; Ward, of Grant; Yorke, of Carroll. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Lands and Levees—E. W. Dewees, of Red River, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Cousin, of St. Tammany; Milon, of Plaquemine. Three vacancies.

Committee on Charitable and Public Institutions—R. R. Ray, of East Feliciana,

chairman; Jones, of Point Coupee; Jourdain, of Orleans; Yorke, of Carroll; Armstrong, of West Feliciana; Stewart, of Tensas. Three vacancies.

Committee on State Library—George Drury, of Assumption, chairman; Tyler, of De Soto; Davidson, of Iberville; Pile, of St. Mary; Crawford, of Rapides; Ward, of Grant; De Lacey, of Rapides. Four vacancies.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—O. F. Hunsaker, of St. James, chairman; Drury, of Assumption; Parker, of Jefferson; File, of St. Mary; Randall, of Concordia. Two vacancies.

Committee on Registration—William Murrell, of Madison, chairman; Poindexter, of Assumption; Keating, of Caddo; Thomas, of Bossier; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Pensions—J. L. Davidson, of Iberville, chairman; Levesque, of Caddo; Southard, of Ouachita; Baby, of Natchitoches; Ward, of Grant. Two vacancies.

Committee on Railroads—E. L. Pierson, of Natchitoches, chairman; Souer, of Iberia; Marie, of Terrebonne; Keating, of Caddo; Stewart, of Tensas. Two vacancies.

Committee on Constitution—W. F. Southard, of Ouachita, chairman; Souer, of Avoyelles; Armstrong, of West Feliciana; De Lacey, of Rapides; Ward, of Grant. Two vacancies.

Committee on Agriculture—L. Butler, of Ascension, chairman; Lane, of East Baton Rouge; Ridgely, of Concordia; Hill, of Ouachita; Milon, of Plaquemine. Two vacancies.

Committee on Public Health and Quarantine—F. B. Wright, of Terrebonne, chairman; Ward, of Grant; Levesque, of Caddo; Hill, of Ascension. Three vacancies.

Committee on Public Buildings—A. J. Cousin, of St. Tammany, chairman; Parker, of Jefferson; Ward, of Grant; Baby, of Natchitoches; Hunsaker, of St. James; Dewees, of Red River. Three vacancies.

Committee on Canals and Drainage—E. Hubeau, of Jefferson, chairman; Murrell, of Madison; Lowell, of Jefferson; Crawford, of Rapides; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Appropriations—L. J. Souer, of Avoyelles, chairman; Drury, of Assumption; Hunsaker, of St. James; Southard, of Ouachita. Three vacancies.

Committee on Rules—M. Hahn, Speaker, chairman; Demas, of St. John the Baptist; Matthews, of Tensas; Honore, of Point Coupee; Stewart, of Tensas; Dewees, of Red River; Hunsaker, of St. James.

Committee on Public and Private Land Claims—Joseph Conaughton, of Rapides, chairman; Hill, of Ouachita; Hill, of Ascension. Two vacancies.

Committee on Retrenchment and Reform—A. B. Levesque, of Caddo, chairman; Baker, of Bossier; Guichard, of St. Bernard; Southard, of Ouachita; Jourdain, of Orleans; Matthews, of Tensas.

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The Academic and Theological Departments of Leeland University, will be opened, Providence permitting, in Common street, near Claiborne street, New Orleans, on Wednesday, Oct. 30, 1872.

The Rev. S. B. GREGORY, A. M., of New York, has been secured as Principal, and Professor of Theology.

Such Assistant Teachers will be employed as the welfare of the School shall demand.

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(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Democracy was never known to rejoice in any loyal victory; it opposed every measure essential to the preservation of the federal and the overthrow of the rebel government; it contemplated the massacre at Fort Pillow and the horrors of Andersonville with iron-hearted indifference; it raved at the enlistment of colored soldiers and the act of emancipation; it opposed all constitutional amendments to make that act effective; and it was as vociferous and unprincipled in branding Abraham Lincoln as a tyrant and usurper as it is now applying the same libelous epithets to Ulysses S. Grant. In none of his latest and most solemnly recorded testimonies, that noble patriot and lamented philanthropist, Gerrit Smith, said—and being dead, he yet speaketh:—

"Better anything, better everything, than the ruin that would befall our country from the ascendancy of that party which sympathized with the rebels in the late rebellion and with their malignant slavery; and which still cherishes its traditional hatred of the black man. The slaughter of the innocent still going on at the South is due to this hatred, as was all Ku-Kluxism, as was the negro murdering mob of 1863 in New York, and as was every one of the pro-slavery mobs that disgraced the North. Whether the outbreak against our colored brethren be at the North or at the South, the Democratic party is its soil and sustenance."

But, while neither truth nor fair dealing toward President Grant is to be looked for from such quarters, it is amazing to see what a "Bull Run panic" has seized upon the Republican party in consequence of such artful clamors, and to find in leading Republican journals the worst possible construction placed upon the action of the President, as though he were plotting for military dictatorship, and consequently, the overthrow of our free institutions! No worse impeachment of his motives and purposes has been made by any Southern rebel sheet. The man who conducted the nation to victory in the interest of Liberty and Union, wearing his laurels with the utmost modesty; whose magnanimity toward the conquered has no parallel in warfare; whose fidelity to his official trust was as conspicuous during his first term as to insure his re-election for the Presidency by acclamation of the National Republican Convention, and his election by the American people by an overwhelming vote; who has assiduously sought the repose and security of all classes at the South, using only the semblance of military power, and, even then, with great reluctance and extreme circumspection; who, to avoid the heavy responsibility resting upon him, has in vain invoked the action of Congress, session after session, and therefore been compelled to act according to his best judgment by oath exacted of him; who may or may not have erred in that judgment, as shall hereafter appear when all the facts are obtained; whose position has been one of the most trying conceivable, fairly entitling him, if not to commiseration, at least to a decent regard for his office, generous consideration and honorable treatment—this man is now sweepingly denounced by Republican journals, in hot response to the allegations of White Leaguers and a id the Northern Democratic supporters, as guilty of the most high-handed usurpation, and as acting despotically in the organization of a State Legislature to the furtherance of his own ambitious ends. He has been hastily and impetuously condemned, without waiting to know the real state of the case or giving him a chance to be heard in self-defense. The version of the affair at New Orleans by the White Leaguers and their accomplices is accepted as truthful and their malignant assault upon the President indorsed as truly patriotic. This is a strange mingling of injustice and infatuation. No fair-minded man, who has not for the time being lost his head, believes that either President Grant or General Sheridan has intentionally usurped powers with which he is not entrusted, or that he has acted otherwise than as his official duty demanded for the general welfare, according to his most patriotic convictions under the most trying circumstances.

Be it so that both have seriously erred, "To err is human," but it is compatible with the noblest intentions, and where these dominate against the rights of the few or the many are not to be imputed. Whatever blame is to be cast, let it rest upon Congress for not legislating for the government of Louisiana, as repeatedly urged by the President to do.

"The dangers of the days and newly gone, (Whose memory is written on the earth With every appearing blood), and the examples of every minute's injustice (present now), Have put us in these ill-beseeching arms; Not to break peace, nor any branch of it; But to establish here a peace indeed, Concurring both in name and quality."

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